

## DAILY AND WEEKLY APPEAL.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.	
DAILY.	
One year.	\$10.00
Six months.	5.00
Three months.	2.50
One month.	1.00
By mail.	
One year.	\$12.00
Six months.	6.00
Three months.	3.00
One month.	1.00
By mail.	
One year.	\$15.00
Six months.	7.50
Three months.	3.75
One month.	1.50

GALLAWAY & KEATING,  
222 Second street,  
Memphis, Tenn.

## MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1886.

## THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The Fourth of July is past and now hot weather influences are supreme. People are leaving the cities for country retreats and the quiet season is shedding its lethargic influences upon trade and finance. The bank clearings, however, still show advances over those of the corresponding time last year, especially outside of New York. The total clearings of the banks reported on our commercial page show an increase of 2.7 per cent, while those outside New York had a total increase on the week of 15.3 per cent. This shows that speculation has felt more of the dullness than has been experienced in general trade. Of the whole long list of banks, Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville are the only places that report a decrease. Looking to places of interest to Memphis, we find that Chicago had a decrease of 4 per cent, Indianapolis 2.6 per cent, and Louisville 2.3 per cent. St. Louis increased 10.4 per cent, Cincinnati 21.9, Kansas City 37.9, New Orleans 4.8, Memphis 14.3. The New York Herald of Saturday reports money on call to borrowers on stock collateral at 2 per cent. The same paper reports business fair, but by no means active. Wheat was fluctuating, hops excited with no extraordinary advance, and wool active. The Indicator says: "Foreign exchange moved downward yesterday, and touched 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4. This does not encourage the hope of gold exports for the present. Some of the best securities to buy for an advance are of Southern properties. The Tennessee coal, iron and railroad securities are a case in point. The report of a big purchase of coal lands in East Tennessee was published yesterday. The South is beginning to boom." The dirty and ragged appearance of the \$1 and \$2 legal tender notes is complained of; it is owing to the government having stopped issuing them, and the banks are therefore in no hurry to send them in, as no new ones would take their place. There are parties in Congress, however, who are trying to make the scarcity an occasion for putting out small notes, backed by silver dollars, as their security. Now silver dollars are worth 75 cents; what will their paper representatives amount to when they have been plentifully forced upon the people who, refusing to take the dollars themselves, will hardly fall in love with their representatives? It used to be pictured in orations how the people were affectionately patting and longing for the silver "dollars of our fathers," yet they let them lie in tons unused in the government vaults. Owing to improved machinery the gold supply of our mines is expected to show a material increase very soon. If we can only keep the gold when we get it the increase will be an advantage, but a party in Congress that understands how much capitalists can make when money is at a discount against gold want to have all there is loose in the Treasury spent. They see that for brokers and speculators there is millions in bringing the country down to a silver basis. The Chattanooga Tradesman reports the outlook for iron dull and gloomy, the little boom has boomed itself out in a few months, proving to be only a spurt; still the consumption of iron is increasing and the year promises to be a phenomenal one in railroad building. The Tradesman adds: "Naturally one would say that increased demand for consumption would produce and maintain a rise in price, but the facts are the reverse of that; prices have gone down and continue low and unsatisfactory in all parts of the country. We confess our inability to account for so paradoxical a condition of trade." Wheat crops are reported as 113,000,000 bushels more than last year; oats, corn, timothy, and hay, roots and fruits are satisfactory; potatoes in many places, and about Memphis, have suffered from drought succeeded by a late rain.

## THE INSURE JOINED.

The opponents of George B. Peters are trying to defeat his election by the charge that if elected he will faithfully discharge his sworn duties, and will not commit perjury to protect the laws. It seems the opposition boldly confesses that they are opposed to the enforcement of the law--willing to commit perjury to shield crime and criminals. This is the issue before the people of Shelby county. It is simply a contest between the enforcement and the non-enforcement of the law. Who can doubt the result with such an issue? A majority of the people of Shelby county are law abiding, and they do not propose to take any step backward by casting a vote which would indicate that they are ready to lapse back into anarchy, a community without law and without officials to enforce the law. Murderers, thieves and villains may rally to the support of perjury; but they cannot hope for mercy at the hands of Mr. Peters. If elected, iron-browed Justice will frown unrelentingly upon them for eight years. There will be no buying out of law, no compromise with murderers, thieves and law breakers. If

men can be elected to office on the boasted pledge that they will not enforce the law, the enactment of laws by the Legislature becomes a mockery and a farce, and life and property will be at the mercy of law breakers. If a candidate can be defeated in Shelby county because he pledges himself to perform his sworn duty, and his opponent elected because of his pledges to give a safe conduct through the Criminal Court to thieves and law breakers, then is our civilization a failure. If elected George B. Peters will enforce the law just as it is enforced by Luke E. Wright and every other Attorney General in the State, and if he is defeated by those who avow their purpose to upset our entire system of civilization and substitute for law the wild beast anarchy, it is time for good citizens to inquire whether we are tending and to what we are coming. But Peters will be elected. The law abiding people are in the majority in Shelby county, and they will declare on the 5th of August by their votes that whoever undertakes in this county to defy the law will be overwhelmingly defeated.

## FOREIGN TRADE NEEDED.

Trade is improving, and the prospect is flattering that we are entering a period of general reviving activity. How long will the better state of things last? There is one obstacle to permanent "good times," and it should have serious attention. Our capacity of production has reached a point where it goes beyond our capacity to consume. We therefore, as a necessary condition of permanently active trade, require a wider market for our merchandise. That is to be obtained only by selling abroad the surplus that goes beyond the home demand. The most natural place for foreign trade is our own continent, our neighbors in Mexico and Central and South America. Mexico, situated on our border, is evidently the first place to look to. Railways traverse it from our own interior, our opportunities and there are immensely greater than those enjoyed by the nations beyond the sea, yet we sit listless and inactive and allow England, France, Germany and other European nations to carry off a trade that should mainly be our own. We have a treaty with Mexico that would allow us to make a start toward reaping advantage from our close communications, but our Congress permits it to lie dead for want of the necessary legislation to put the treaty into actual operation. This is a strange and most imprudent neglect on the part of a people that call themselves "the smartest in all creation." Neglect of that treaty is an insult to Mexico, and the slight is strongly felt by the people there. In the words of the New York Bulletin, "they seem to think that between two Republics that have been, each in its time, sorely tried even to preserve their existence, there should be some little of the sympathetic sentiment which draws different peoples together; but instead of this, their writers and public men complain, and not without reason, that we have treated them with coldness and disdain, and that every endeavor on their part to make the two countries forget that they ever were enemies has met with discouragement." The consequence is that Americans are becoming extremely unpopular in Mexico, and our way of neglecting the treaty is widening the distance between the two nations, where there is need that they should be brought together. The Mexican Financier says: "The people of the United States have now for fully a quarter of a century been giving almost their entire attention to the development of the interior resources of their great country and have not paid much attention to foreign trade, but now that their machinery has outstripped in productiveness the home demand they are seeking an outlet abroad for their home manufactures." That paper adds that it is a question whether the English will not out distance the Americans in getting their trade, as the English have the good sense to cultivate, through its agents, "not only commercial but friendly social relations with the Mexican people; a course which might well be imitated by other nations. In the Latin nations much more is achieved through the establishment of sympathetic relations than by the cold formalities of conventional diplomatic intercourse." Here is matter for our merchants and manufacturers to reflect upon.

## HOW HIGH TARIFF OPERATES.

The fishery dispute with Canada involves a point that curiously illustrates the working of that incongruous jumble, the high tariff system. A duty is put upon Canadian fish as a protection to the profits of American capitalists, which the capitalists cunningly call "protection of American labor." The boats are sent out from our ports without, or deficient of, supplies of bait to catch the fish, and of ice to preserve it when caught, and these, with coal and other things, are bought in Nova Scotia for less money than they could be got for on this side, where they are the product of American labor. The New York Herald asks: "Ought not the protecting fishermen to encourage home industries by buying their coal, ice, stores and supplies here, at home, from their fellow citizens and getting their repairs done by American workmen, instead of shipping over to Canada to buy cheaper of foreigners. To which may be added--ought not the fishing employer to employ American fishermen instead of engaging a large portion of foreigners from the Dominion? These practices, and the habit of importing from abroad and socialists from Europe to run down the pay of American labor, should open our working people's eyes to the real object of the high tariff. Evidently tariff reform is necessary.

## THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

## A NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS ON THE STAND.

Disappointment of the State Attorney Over the Turn Taken by Schrader's Testimony.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 19.--The police and the State's Attorney are considerably disappointed at the turn taken by the testimony of Anarchist Schrader, who was expected to corroborate what Officer Walker wrote to Friday and Saturday. Schrader made a sworn statement before the trial, affirming the truth of a story exactly similar with that told by Walker, but on cross examination he contradicted this. Captain Schaack said to a reporter that he was disappointed at the turn taken by Schrader's examination, but he said it would make but little difference in the final result on account of the great mass of corroborative evidence which the State will make to follow Walker's story. It is said that no less than thirty members of the notorious Lehr and Wehr Verein will be put on the stand during the trial and testify to the plans of the prisoners on the night of May 4th.

## THE TRIAL.

Judge Gary's courtroom was crowded this morning, when the first witness, Lieutenant Steel, one of the officers wounded at the Haymarket, was placed on the stand. Witness described in detail the events of the night of May 4th, and was asked concerning the wounds he received. He saw the bomb in the air, heard the explosion, and saw the bullet strike the ground, and to the best of his belief it was about the size of his two fists put together.

## OFFICER E. F. KRUGER.

Lieutenant Steel's company is the next witness. He was in the front rank. He heard a voice say "Here comes the bloodhounds," and he saw a man with a mark was made by the speaker who was addressing the meeting.

## "I heard some one say," "We are peaceable."

"Who was this man; is he among the defendants?"

"Yes, he is the fourth man from the left," pointing to Fielden.

Fielden stands up. The witness looks at him and says: "That's the man; I saw him draw a revolver, and I am sure he fired two shots."

"What then?"

"He took cover behind the wagon."

"What do you mean by took cover?"

"Why, I mean he hid behind the wagon. I returned his fire; then he started into the crowd and I shot at him again; I saw him limp off; that's the last I saw of him. The firing was pretty lively then; the smoke was thick and I could not see very well; I was wounded in the knee; the bullet was from a 38 caliber revolver."

## OFFICER J. W. WHEELER.

Lieutenant Steel's company, next took the stand. A halt was ordered and the men who had been ordered to march a man having a big bushy whiskers slip down from the wagon and run by the speaker and duck behind a wheel. Every moment or two this man jumped up and fired a revolver point blank at the police. Wheeler saw this man's face. He was sure it was Fielden. Two or three times Fielden got up, and after emptying one chamber of his revolver he would duck his head down again. Wheeler, the third or fourth time, got a bead on Fielden and fired at him. He saw Fielden drop, and knew from that he was wounded. Fielden tumbled under the wagon.

## OFFICER POLLEY.

was examined and corroborated the testimony of the other policemen concerning Fielden.

## LUTHER MAULDON.

A Knight of Labor residing in Grand Rapids, Mich., who presided at a meeting at which Spies spoke, testified: "Mr. Spies was introduced to me as a prominent member of socialists in Chicago. I questioned him regarding the objects of his organization. He said the objects were to reorganize society so that the laboring man would have a more equitable share in the fruits of his product. I interpreted this as a demand for the State's Attorney. 'No sir,' the witness smiled broadly. 'You're not a socialist.' 'Yes,' the answer was prompt. 'That's all,' said the State's Attorney, dryly.

Cross-examination of the witness was conducted by Capt. Black to show that by nature of the basement's construction, very little secrecy could have been had for the meeting. Subsequent questions by the lawyers for the State showed that Greif did not tell whether or not guards were posted by the Ipsilons to insure secrecy.

## OFFICER JOHN E. DOYLE.

then seen from a retired seat among the spectators, the conversation became unusually quiet. Doyle's build is that of a magnificent specimen of manhood, but he now presents a pitiable spectacle. Even the prisoners betrayed a feeling of interest at the appearance of the blue coated gladiator as he moved to the witness stand, bending painfully upon the crutch that supported his once powerful frame. Hobbling wretchedly to the stand, the witness sadly but not without a certain pride answered "yes" to the questions. "You were facing the men who were to be executed, were you not?" "Yes," he answered, "I was wounded in thirteen different places; the wounds are both shell and bullet." Doyle identified Fielden as the man who said to the mob, "Now's your time." "Please point out Fielden to the jury," said the State's Attorney. The witness pointed to him, and raising his left arm, the right hand pointing to his side, said: "That is the man--that man sitting there." The ordeal was too much for Fielden, and he nervously fumbled for a paper with which to busy himself. Officer Spies testified to having seen Fielden fire a pistol almost simultaneously with the explosion of the bomb.

The remainder of the afternoon was occupied in the examination of Detective James Bonfield, who arrested Spies and Schwab on the day following the explosion. Bonfield's testimony was in close proximity to Spies's editorial desk were shown--among them a piece of fuse five inches long and a fuming cap. A huge revolver, nearly a foot long and beautifully plated, was also exhibited. Spies lost his patience immediately. The particular of the arrest of Spies and the Arbeiter Zeitung composers and the results of the search of the premises were made the subject of apparently endless questioning by the defense, but without any evident result except to prevent the introduction of any further damaging testimony during the day, or until the impression produced during the morning hour had been lost sight of by the jury. Every sort of expedient was grasped at to entail delay in the march of the proceedings. Cross examinations were prolonged, objections piled up on objections, and the slightest opportunity for personal tilt with opposing counsel improved to the utmost.

## OFFICERS BONNER AND SHANLEY.

were the first witnesses. They gave clear direct testimony that

Fielden not only participated in the Haymarket riot as one of the speakers, but that he drew a revolver and fired into the ranks of the police. This corroborated the evidence by Lieut. Quinn, which on Saturday created a sensation, there having been no previous intimation of positive proof that any leading defendant had himself actually committed the slaughter of the police. Officer Bonner swore that he stood some three or four feet north of the wagon when the bomb exploded and saw Fielden crouch behind one of the wheels and discharge a revolver at the police. The witness was absolutely certain that Fielden was the man he saw shoot. The officer never saw Fielden before nor since that night until today but he unhesitatingly identifies him. Officer Shanley gave substantially the same testimony. He attempted to kill Fielden on the spot, but the man had with five or six others, ran quickly into the alley which was close to the wagon.

## JAMES K. MAGIE.

was put on the stand and asked concerning a meeting in the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, October 11th last. He said Spies and Fielden were present, and the former proposed a resolution, which was passed, recommending the use of dynamite and arms, instead of the ballot, to redress the wrongs of the laboring men. The resolution advised workingmen to arm themselves to enforce the eight hour movement, projected for the 1st of May. District was expressed by the resolution that unless force was used, efforts for eight hours would never be successful. The particular time for which the workingmen were urged to arm was the 1st of May. Witness made a speech in the meeting opposing the resolutions, and Spies thereupon denounced him as a political quack. Spies was warmly in favor of the resolutions. The word dynamite was used in them and there was a general proposition to arm. Fielden also supported the resolutions. The speeches of Fielden and Spies might best be summed up in the words of the speaker, who said: "The resolutions were enthusiastically carried. About 500 people were present. In the hands of Capt. Black, for the defense, Magie acknowledged that at present he was out of employment. He was in politics.

## "I have been mentioned, but not prominently," was answered, tartly.

A sarcastic "Oh" from Capt. Black, and Magie gave place on the stand to another single look at the looking little man, who, with a face wreathed in smiles, nodded familiarly to each of the defendants. The little man greatly enjoyed the marked curiosity on the part of the audience. There was much craning of necks to get a better look at the speaker.

Thomas Greif is my name. I am the owner of the saloon at 54 West Lake street," he says. "This was the anarchists' most noted place of meeting. Greif minutely described the premises. There were two halls above the saloon, the first of which was the last place where the meeting also was held for meetings. The night of the 3d of May a man whom he did not know engaged the basement for a meeting. He said if any of the Iphigons came they were to be directed down stairs (the Greek letter tau) to a room at the back of the saloon, and used under circumstances, the exact nature of which cut a vital figure in the charge of conspiracy. Soon people began dropping into the saloon, witness continued, asking for the Ipsilion meeting. The State's Attorney asked him to say something further from Greif about the semblance. Greif claimed he was too busy with customers to pay attention to anything pertaining to the people who went below. He went down there once, he admitted, to tap some beer. On the way down he was stopped by two men on the stairs, but was permitted to go on after explanation. The lawyers for the prosecution endeavored to show that all access to meeting was jealously guarded. The witness was decidedly non-committal. Greif, are you an anarchist?" "No sir," the witness smiled broadly. "You're not a socialist." "Yes," the answer was prompt. "That's all," said the State's Attorney, dryly.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE WITNESS.

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## THE REMAINDER OF THE AFTERNOON.

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## OFFICERS BONNER AND SHANLEY.

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archist trial was a member, and whose plot against society he detailed to the jury. He was arrested in 1875, and April 16th of that year was incorporated under the laws of the State. The incorporators were about thirty German and Bohemian socialists whose object was to train and drill in military fashion and get ready for the great conflict between capital and labor, which agitators of that class have for many years declared was to come. The society attracted but little public notice until the year 1879, when the Legislature passed the law creating the State militia and forbidding the formation of private military organizations without a license from the Governor. The law caused a great deal of discussion among lawyers, many of whom believed it was in conflict with the United States militia act in December, 1879, the Lehr and Wehr Verein then forty strong, gathered on the streets of Chicago, armed with rifles. At their head rode Hermann Praemer, a workman and socialist, carrying a saber. Praemer was arrested and indicted under the new law because his company had refused to go out on a military lecture. The case was taken up and as a last case, he was tried in the Criminal Court and fined \$10. The case was appealed to the Illinois Supreme Court and subsequently the Supreme Court of the United States. In both courts the new law was sustained. The Lehr and Wehr Verein never paraded in public after that and it was lost sight of, but the members never ceased to drill and use military weapons. During the last six years they have increased greatly in numbers, and at the time of the Haymarket riot, there were six groups in the city.

## "It has been no secret for years,"

said a well known labor agitator, this morning, "that the Lehr and Wehr Verein were training to fight the police. They have drilled in their halls, and have steadily increased in numbers until there are probably two or three hundred of them."

## "What class of people are they?"

"They are socialists of the ultra type. Every socialist who is in favor of dynamite is among them. The most of them have served in the old army and have been in the law. The men who first formed the society were not dynamiters, but they were men who believed that the only way for working people to secure their rights was to fight."

## MILWAUKEE ANARCHISTS CONVICTED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.--The anarchists, Frank Hirth, Anton Palmard and Carl Simon, were today sentenced to nine months in the house of correction.

## BOB TAYLOR,

## AS A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

Opposed to His Brother, Would Be an Unusually and Unnatural Thing.

## [CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 15.--It is a question in the minds of many in and about this vicinity as to the competency of some of the candidates for Governorial honors.

Take Bob Taylor for an example. Here is a man whose business qualifications are yet in an embryo state; if he has any of the qualities of a business man or reputation as a lawyer we are in total ignorance of it. He is in the United States Pension Agent at Knoxville and the business of that office is progressing smoothly enough, but the public must not be deceived by believing that it is Taylor's high qualities as an executive officer which propels the wheels of government so smoothly. He is a professional cook, but at present himself and wife look more like objects of charity than anything else. It is thought here that an effort was made to kill the negro, as miscegenation is an unhealthy crime in this State.

## DILKE-CRAWFORD.

## NO ABATEMENT OF INTEREST IN THE CASE.

Testimony of a Number of Secretaries and Servants a Difficult Witness.

LONDON, July 19.--Interest in the Dilke-Crawford case is unabated. In court today Dilke was cheerful and almost frisky, Donald Crawford was sullen and heavy eyed, and Mrs. Crawford was cool and collected, breaking the tedious of the technical evidence by a series of little sayings and sayings of her own hand. She sometimes consulted a miniature diary, and occasionally whispered to Mr. Lewis and chatted smilingly with her sisters. The evidence of the servants tended to show that Dilke ordered the housemaids to be on the stairs as seldom as possible, because he disliked to see them about. The coachman said he frequently drove Dilke to the house in Young street. The visits usually lasted a quarter of an hour. Once he saw Dilke and a lady through the window. The lady was only sitting and never saw lady visitors at Dilke's house. One said he had refreshed his memory, to dates by reference to "handard."

## Justice Hannon, interposing, said that "handard" was not a book recognized by the Court. Mrs. Desjardins, a native of Neuchâtel, a difficult witness. She did not remember whether she was married in 1873 or 1883. She had kept a cigar store in Montpelier place, but had forgotten whether it was in 1873 or 1883 that she had kept it. She had let lodgings, but was unable to give the name of anybody who had ever stayed a night. Sir Charles Dilke, she said, only called once a year. She never saw Virginia Crawford. She had engaged "Fanny" as a servant. The witness said Mr. Crawford was formerly in Sir Charles Dilke's service and was now pensioned.

## Mr. Rogers deposed that Capt. Foster had called at her house and told Virginia Crawford that he was ordered to Egypt, and Mrs. Crawford wept. The witness said Mr. Crawford had told her that she (Mrs. Crawford) had on two occasions slept in Sir Charles Dilke's house. Witness besought Mrs. Crawford to rupture her relations with Dilke.

## Even if You Buy a Dozen

common porous plates--which you can get for a song at any of the Cheap John druggists--you are merely throwing away your money, for one Benson's Capsine Plaster is worth them all. The reason is this: Benson's is the only porous plaster in the market that is honestly and skillfully made and scientifically medicated. Others are no more than chemical imitations of Benson's. The latter are prompt to act, pleasant to wear and sure in a few hours to relieve the public are especially warned against so-called "Capsine" plasters, as worthless articles intended to deceive. Ask for Benson's, and look for the "Three Bears" mark and the word "Capsine" cut in the plaster.

## Heavy Storm at Bay City.

Bay City, Mich., July 19.--Bay City last Tuesday, the day of the heavy northeast storm, a whortleberry plucking party of five left Bay City in a small sail boat for Tobick Bay, three miles from the mouth of the river. They were Edward Erik, Mrs. Edmund Erik, Mrs. John Holts and infant son, and George Dolan, aged 25 years. They were supplied with provisions to last until Friday when they were to return. No tidings have yet been received from them, and it is feared that all were drowned.

## Subscribe for the "Appeal."

# McCormick & Co.

## Thomas Rakes,

### MACHINERY FITTINGS,

#### ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES.

##### ORGILL BROTHERS & CO.

###### HARDWARE AND MACHINERY.



## Tried in the Crucible.

About twenty years ago I discovered a little sore on my cheek, and the doctor pronounced it cancer. I have tried a number of physicians, but without receiving any permanent benefit. Among the number were one or two specialists. The medicine they applied was like fire to the sore, causing intense pain. I saw a statement in the papers telling what S. S. S. had done for other similarly afflicted. I procured some at once. Before I had used the second bottle the neighbors could notice that my cancer was healing up. My general health had been bad for two or three years--I had a hacking cough and spit blood continually. I had a severe pain in my breast--after taking six bottles of S. S. S. my cough left me and I grew stronger. I had been for several years. My cancer has healed over all but a little spot about the size of a half dime, and it is rapidly disappearing. I would advise every one with cancer to give S. S. S. a fair trial.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable, and seems to cure cancer by forcing out the impurities from the blood. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THIS SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

## THE ARKANSAS CAPITAL.

## ALBANY'S BICENTENNIAL.

## Second Day of the Festivities--The Mayor's Proclamation.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.--This is the second day of the bicentennial celebration and it opened cool and cloudy. The city is thronged with visitors and the streets present a most brilliant appearance, the leading buildings being covered with many colored flags and bunting. At 9 a.m. Mayor Thatcher, with drawn sword and preceded by a crier and herald, headed the procession in which were the city officials, the Burgess Corps, the Jackson Corps, the Bicentennial Committee and Canebrake Indians in war paint and feathers, and proceeded to the ancient city gates. The streets through which the novel column passed were lined with spectators. Secretary Manning waved to the party from his window and was greeted with a salute. When the line reached the Fort gate, a high arch of evergreens on the corner of Broadway and Hudson avenue, the Mayor, after the crier had silenced the multitude, made the following proclamation:

To all ye of good fame and honest name, I tender student and friends, who shall enter our gates this day, and in the days that for three times shall follow after this, peace, greetings, cheer and welcome. Hitherto have we come after two hundred years, and within our walls today we celebrate our nation's birth, and in commemoration of the day when our fathers received their charter 200 years ago. Enter, then, beneath this triumphal arch and unite with us in peace and ovation. Freedom, liberty and immunity we give these for this time.

This proclamation was fastened on both the south and north gates. The Indians sang in their native tongue, and the boom of cannon and the ringing of bells announced that Albany had thrown open her gates, with a hearty welcome to all to participate in her festivities.

At the conclusion of this ceremony the pupils of the grammar schools and the high school, numbering several thousand, together with the teachers and the Board of Public Instruction, assembled in a hall in the city history, and carried out their programme. Historic tableaux were presented representing the arrival of Hendrick Hudson in 1609. The reception of the Dutch charter at Albany on July 26th, 1684, and the reception of Lieut. Gen. John Burgoyne and his army, headed by Mrs. Philip Schuyler, after the surrender at Saratoga, at the Schuyler mansion, in Albany, in October 1777. The music, rendered by a chorus of 1000 voices, was very fine. Two gold watches offered by the committee for the best essay on "Albany's history and growth" were awarded to one written by a boy and the other by a girl--were awarded to George L. Hudson and Elizabeth Davidson. The morning ended with canoe races on the river.

## The fireworks at Washington Park

Thursday night will be the finest ever seen in the United States, with the single exception of those at the inauguration of President Cleveland. The aerial features of the inauguration fireworks will be duplicated, but the set fires will be entirely different, and will include some representations in colored fires of the delivering of the Dutch charter to Mayor Schuyler, the city's coat of arms, the landing of Hendrick Hudson and the Falls of Niagara.

## BRITISH POLITICS.

## Proposed Renouveau of the Liberals.

LONDON, July 19.--Earl Granville has been in communication with Lord Hartington on the subject of a reunion of the Liberal party. Lord Hartington wrote that he could not see how it was possible to carry out the Liberal policy, which relied upon Parnellite votes. The latter, it is said, influenced Mr. Gladstone in his decision to resign.

The Conservatives propose, after the members of the House of Commons are sworn in, between the 8th and 19th August, to adjourn until the 20th of October.

The final analysis of the pollings gave the Unionists 1,524,107 votes and the Gladstonians 1,447,682. For a correct estimate of the popular vote there must be added the electoral vote of 113 Unionists in seats which were not contested, a total of 1,665,104 votes, and that of the 104 uncontested Gladstonian seats, a total of 805,877 votes. The popular vote results in a Unionist majority of 272,682.